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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/675,849	09/28/2000	Allan B. Cameron	13587.14	1193
22913	7590	04/23/2004	EXAMINER	
WORKMAN NYDEGGER (F/K/A WORKMAN NYDEGGER & SEELEY) 60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE 1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111			BUI, KIEU OANH T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	

DATE MAILED: 04/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/675,849

Applicant(s)

CAMERON ET AL.

Examiner

KIEU-OANH T BUI

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

*(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.*

3. Claims 1-5, and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555 B1/ or "Shoff") in view of Dillon (U.S. Patent No. 6,351,467 B1/ or "Dillon" hereinafter).

Regarding claim 1, Shoff discloses "a system for transmission and delivery of multimedia signals to a subscriber via Internet Protocol (IP)", i.e., a system for managing the transmission and delivery of multimedia signals from a broadcast provider 22 to subscribers 24 via the Internet using IP protocol (col. 5/lines 23-33), for instance, the headend 22 (Fig. 2, and col. 4/lines 14-61 for interactive multimedia services addressed such as TV shows, movies, games and other programs), said system comprising: a video source means for providing multimedia signals (Fig. 2 as media server 40, EPG server 44 and an enhanced server 52 provides multimedia programs to the user); a management system for managing interactive access of a subscriber to said multimedia signals (Fig. 4/item 80 for a host in managing

interactive services of the user, col. 7/lines 19-60; and the user can enter interactive modes, see col. 10/line 59 to col. 12/line 47), said management system comprising an interactive program guide (IPG) component configured for providing to said subscriber an interactive program guide (IPG) permitting selection of said multimedia signals by said subscriber”, i.e., Figure 2 discloses an interactive entertainment system providing electronic program guide (EPG) to subscribers and subscribers can select or choose to interact with the EPG program guide for selecting multimedia signals or programs with a set top box 26 or a remote controller 30 (Fig. 2, and col. 4/lines 14-41), “and a subscriber device component associated with said subscriber device and configured for receiving instructions from said subscriber”, i.e., a subscriber device component such as a set top terminal 26 associated with subscriber device 24 for receiving instructions or control commands from the subscriber via a remote controller 30 (Fig. 2, and col. 4/lines 23-35).

Shoff does not further address the step of “transcoder means for configuring said multimedia signals into IP (Internet Protocol) format for multicast transmission over a broadband network and reception by a subscriber device”; however, it is known in the art that a “multicast IP” technique is used for transmitting signals, messages or programs to a selected group of users from a service provider. In fact, Dillon, in a system and method for multicasting multimedia content, teaches a IP multicast technique for transmitting or broadcasting signals, messages, and programs to users over the Internet according to Internet Protocol format to TV viewers (see Dillon, col. 6/lines 24-60, and col. 15/line 22 to col. 16/line 18 as digital multicast data services, Internet Multicast Network or MBONE, ATSC network using MPEG2, and any other IP multicast network are included) via the headend subsystem (col. 15/lines 27-34 as the headend functions as a transcoder in re-broadcasting digital signals from another broadcast source 27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schoff's interactive and broadcasting technique with a multicasting technique as taught by Dillon in order to provide interactive multimedia services to users/subscribers on-demand basis. The motivation for using the multicast technique is because it's benefit to a sender as the sender can selectively broadcast interactive services to a large group of users having a same interest of information using only one copy of data (Dillon, see col. 2/line 45 to col. 3/line 46 for the background and benefits of multicasting).

As for claim 2, in view of claim 1 above, Shoff further discloses "wherein said subscriber device comprises a set top box and a television coupled thereto" (Fig. 2, item 26 for a set top box and item 28 for a television). Scholl does not further mention the set top box comprising "a decoder" configured for converting said selected IP multicast formatted multimedia signals into a display format for display on said television; however, Dillon does show to include a multicast receiver 54 incorporated within a set top box 26 for receiving the IP multicast formatted multimedia signals and converting into a display format for displaying on the television (Dillon, Fig. 2, and col. 15/lines 35-43 for a multicast receiver, and col. 16/lines 20-31 for the multicast receiver can be incorporated in a set top box 26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to clarify Schoff's set top box with a multicast receiver/decoder as taught by Dillon in order to receive and process IP multicast formatted multimedia signals at the multicast receiver before representing them at the display screen of the user/viewer.

As for claim 3, in further view of claims 1 and 2 above, Dillon further discloses “wherein said subscriber device comprises a computer and a computer monitor coupled thereto, said computer comprising a decoder configured for converting said IP multicast formatted multimedia signals into a display format for display on said monitor” (receiver 26 is a computer with components for processing the display on the screen or TV screen, and a decoder as disclosed in claim 2).

As for claim 4, in further view of claim 3 above, Shoff further discloses “wherein said subscriber device comprises a subscriber input interface coupled thereto for receiving instructions from said subscriber” (Shoff, Fig. 2/item 30 for remote control as a subscriber input).

As for claim 5, in further view of claim 4 above, Shoff and Dillon disclose “wherein said subscriber device component comprises a PC component configured for displaying said converted multimedia signals on said monitor in the form of a player window” (Shoff, Fig. 4 and col. 7/lines 9-18 for a PC component with a monitor, and a multicast decoder of Dillon as disclosed in claim 2). Shoff further discloses to use a display window regarding as a player window for displaying the multimedia contents on the monitor (Shoff, col. 8/lines 19-51 & col. 10/lines 34-58).

Regarding claim 12, Shoff discloses “a method for delivering multimedia broadcast signals from a broadcast provider to a subscriber's personal computer (PC) and providing to said subscriber interactive access to said signals”, i.e., a management system for managing the delivery of multimedia broadcast signals from a broadcast provider 22 to subscribers 24 and/or subscriber 62 with a personal computer PC of Figure 4 and providing interactive access for the

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subscribers to broadcast signals or sources from the broadcast provider – the headend 22 (Fig. 2, and col. 4/lines 14-61 for interactive multimedia services addressed such as TV shows, movies, games and other programs), “said broadcast signals being configured according to IP (Internet Protocol) format for transmission over a broadband network and reception by said subscriber's PC”, i.e., the broadcast transmission over a network 32 configured according to Internet Protocol (IP) using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol HTTP protocol including Uniform Resource Locator URL for transmitting and sending Internet data over the network to subscribers 24 (Figs. 2 & 4, and col. 5/lines 23-33, and col. 6/lines 29-67);

“providing to said subscriber an interactive program guide (IPG) permitting selection of said multimedia signals by said subscriber, receiving instructions from said subscriber, selecting a multimedia signal from said transmission according to said received instructions and reformatting said selected signal for display on a monitor coupled to said subscriber's PC”, i.e., Figure 2 discloses an interactive entertainment system providing electronic program guide (EPG) to subscribers and subscribers can select or choose to interact with the EPG program guide for selecting multimedia signals or programs with a set top box 26 or a remote controller 30 (Fig. 2, and col. 4/lines 14-41), and a subscriber device component such as a set top terminal 26 associated with subscriber device 24 for receiving instructions or control commands from the subscriber via a remote controller 30 or from input devices of a PC system (Fig. 2, and col. 4/lines 23-35 & Fig. 4 for a monitor 66 for displaying signals).

Shoff does not further disclose “said method comprising retrieving multimedia signals from a video source means, configuring said multimedia signals into IP signals, transmitting using multicast said multimedia signals in IP format to a subscriber device; however, it is known in the art that a “multicast IP” technique is used for transmitting signals, messages or programs to a selected group of users from a service provider. In fact, Dillon, in a system and method for multicasting multimedia content, teaches to include a IP multicast technique for transmitting or broadcasting signals, messages, and programs to users over the Internet according to Internet Protocol format to TV viewers (see Dillon, col. 6/lines 24-60, and col. 15/line 22 to col. 16/line 18 as digital multicast data services, Internet Multicast Network or MBONE, ATSC network using MPEG2, and any other IP multicast network are included) via the headend subsystem (col. 15/lines 27-34 as the headend functions as a transcoder in re-broadcasting digital signals from another broadcast source 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schoff’s interactive and broadcasting technique with a multicasting technique as taught by Dillon in order to provide interactive multimedia services to users/subscribers on-demand basis. The motivation for using the multicast technique is because it’s benefit to a sender as the sender can selectively broadcast interactive services to a large group of users having a same interest of information using only one copy of data (Dillon, see col. 2/line 45 to col. 3/line 46 for the background and benefits of multicasting).



As for claim 13, in further view of claim 12 above, Shoff and Valdez further disclose “whereby said selected signal is displayed on said monitor in the form of a player window” (Shoff, Fig. 4 and col. 7/lines 9-18 for a PC component with a monitor, and Valdez, Fig. 1 for a computer system 101 with monitors-not shown, col. 5/lines 5-22 or viewer 215-col. 6/lines 34-40 for a display; and Fig. 3C, item 337 for a decoder as disclosed in claim 2). Shoff further discloses to use a display window regarding as a player window for displaying the multimedia contents on the monitor (Shoff, col. 8/lines 19-51 & col. 10/lines 34-58).

4. Claims 6-9, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555 B1/ or “Shoff”) in view of Dillon (U.S. Patent No. 6,351,467 B1) and Song (U.S. Patent No. 5,691,778).

As for claim 6, in further view of claim 5, Shoff and Dillon do not further disclose “wherein said PC component is configured for displaying a remote controller GUI on said monitor, said remote controller GUI being controllable by said subscriber through said subscriber input interface for controlling the selection of said signals from said IPG”; however, Song teaches to include a remote controller graphical user interface on the television screen for the viewer to easily and interactively select a plurality of functions of connected consumer electronics such as for a TV, a VCR, a 8mm video recorder with operating functions as Channel, Volume, Play, Stop, Fast Forward and so on (see Song, Figs. 6A & 6B for a remote controller GUI, and col.8/line 38 to col. 9/line 20), wherein the remote controller GUI being controlled by subscriber input interface such as a remote controller 38 or key input portion 36 (Fig. 1/item 38, col. 8/lines 16-20) by controlling or adjusting the cursor position on the command graphic screen

(col. 9/line 34 to col. 10/line 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schoff and Dillon's system with an available and known technique of displaying a remote controller GUI on the screen for the user/viewer to easily and conveniently select or control the functions of connected components as taught by Song (col. 2/lines 35-45). The motivation for doing this is to minimize problems occurred to a conventional remote controller due to multiple uses of controlling A/V (audio/video) complex system with a simplified remote controller GUI on the screen as suggested by Song (col. 2/lines 30-45).

As for claim 7, in further view of claim 6 above, the modified Shoff's system with Song's technique applied further shows that "wherein said subscriber input interface comprises a keyboard, a mouse or a keyboard and a mouse" (Shoff, Fig. 4, and col. 7/lines 9-18).

As for claim 8, in further view of claim 7, the modified Shoff with Song's technique applied further shows that "wherein said interactive program guide provides drop down box selection and scroll bar GUI features", i.e., a drop down box selection as a box containing items 212-221 for selecting TV shows and movies (Shoff, col. 11/lines 3-47) and scroll bar GUI features as item 224 for scrolling or browsing through a plurality of selectable items on the screen (Shoff, col. 12/lines 7-38).

As for claim 9, in further view of claim 8, Song further teaches "wherein said remote controller GUI is a model of a hand-held remote controller", i.e., a model of a hand-held remote controller is displayed on the screen (as illustrated in Figs. 6A & 6B, and col. 8/lines 38-45).

As for claim 14, in further view of claim 13 above, Shoff and Dillon do not further disclose comprising “displaying a remote controller GUI on said monitor, said remote controller GUI being controllable by said subscriber for controlling the selection of said signals from said IPG”; however, Song teaches to include a remote controller graphical user interface on the television screen for the viewer to easily and interactively select a plurality of functions of connected consumer electronics such as for a TV, a VCR, a 8mm video recorder with operating functions as Channel, Volume, Play, Stop, Fast Forward and so on (see Song, Figs. 6A & 6B for a remote controller GUI, and col.8/line 38 to col. 9/line 20), wherein the remote controller GUI being controlled by subscriber input interface such as a remote controller 38 or key input portion 36 (Fig. 1/item 38, col. 8/lines 16-20) by controlling or adjusting the cursor position on the command graphic screen (col. 9/line 34 to col. 10/line 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schoff and Dillon’s system with an available and known technique of displaying a remote controller GUI on the screen for the user/viewer to easily and conveniently select or control the functions of connected components as taught by Song (col. 2/lines 35-45). The motivation for doing this is to minimize problems occurred to a conventional remote controller due to multiple uses of controlling A/V (audio/video) complex system with a simplified remote controller GUI on the screen as suggested by Song (col. 2/lines 30-45).

As for claim 15, in further view of claim 14 above, the modified Shoff’s system with Song’s technique applied further shows “whereby said interactive program guide provides drop down box selection and scroll bar GUI features” , i.e., a drop down box selection as a box containing items 212-221 for selecting TV shows and movies (Shoff, col. 11/lines 3-47) and

scroll bar GUI features as item 224 for scrolling or browsing through a plurality of selectable items on the screen (Shoff, col. 12/lines 7-38).

As for claim 16, in further view of claim 15 above, Song further discloses “whereby said remote controller GUI is a model of a hand-held remote controller”, i.e., a model of a hand-held remote controller is displayed on the screen (as illustrated in Figs. 6A & 6B, and col. 8/lines 38-45).

5. Claims 10-11 and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoff et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555 B1/ or “Shoff”) in view of Dillon (U.S. Patent No. 6,351,467 B1) and Song (US Patent 5,691,778) applied to claims 6-9 and 14-16 as above, and further in view of Matthews, III et al (U.S. Patent 6,025,837).

As for claims 10 and 17, in further view of claim 9, the combination of Shoff, Dillon and Song do not further shows an IPG system and its corresponding method “wherein said IPG comprises program schedule cells associated with a channel lineup listing selectable television broadcast channels”; however, Matthew, in an electronic program guide related to the same system as taught by Shoff, further shows that “wherein said IPG comprises program schedule cells associated with a channel lineup listing selectable television broadcast channels” (see Matthews, Fig. 5 with an IPG program guide schedule cells from 8:30PM to 9:30PM associated with a channel lineup listing on the left 114 & 122 which are selectable television broadcast channels –selectable by the user- CBS, ABC, NBC and PBS as illustrated, see more at col. 9/lines 1-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Shoff-Dillon-Song’s system with a known interactive program guide grid as one of Matthews’s for showing to the viewer an interactive program guide

with IPG program schedule cells associated with TV broadcast channels for the user to choose or select an available program as he/she prefers to with that channel lineup listing.

As for claims 11 and 18, in further view of claim 10 above, Shoff and Matthews both disclose an IPG system and its corresponding method "wherein said channel lineup includes one or more channels corresponding to selectable URLs", i.e., a Seinfeld channel can further provide access to selectable URL at <http://www.nbc.com/seinfeld.html> (Shoff, Fig. 3/item 58 and col. 6/lines 29-67 for URL connection; and Matthews, Fig. 5/item 140 for More information connected to an URL address of the associated program, see col. 9/line 55 to col. 10/line 49).

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Shur et al (US Patent 6,259,701 B1) and Monteiro et al. (US Patent 5,778,187) disclose multicasting Internet Protocol (IP) technique and systems.

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

**8. Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**(703) 872-9306, (for Technology Center 2600 only)**


*Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).*

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Krista Kieu-Oanh Bui whose telephone number is (703) 305-0095. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:30 PM, with alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile, can be reached on (703) 305-4380.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Krista Bui  
Art Unit 2611  
April 15, 2004



VIVEK SRIVASTAVA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER